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**THE PEOPLE LOSE
A GREAT REVOLUTIONARY
LEADER;
MAO TSE-TUNG
DIES AT 82.**

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FROM THE COLLECTIVE

Mao Tse-tung, who led China through a war of
liberation against foreign domination and plunder
and onto the road to socialism, and whose ideas
and actions continue to inspire and guide revolu-
tionaries around the world today, has died.

His contributions to the science of making
a revolution and building socialism are countless.
He grasped the understanding that Marx, Lenin, and
other revolutionary leaders developed, and applied
it to the situation in China. And in the process,
he further developed the science of revolution,
finding the solution to situations that past
leaders had never faced. The united front strategy
and the struggle against modern revisionism are
two important contributions.

While his contributions are great, his method
of leadership was simple in essence:

"We should go to the masses and learn from
them, synthesize their experience into better,
accumulated principles and methods, then do propa-
ganda among the masses, and call upon them to put
these principles and methods into practice so as to
solve their problems and help them achieve liberation
and happiness." Mao explained in "Get Organized" in
November, 1943.

The following is a short excerpt from a long
statement issued by Haichua, the Chinese press
agency on September 9, following the death of
Mao Tse-tung:

"He dedicated all his energies throughout his
life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to
the emancipation of oppressed nations and oppressed
people the world over, and to the cause of communism.
With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary,
he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness,
continued to lead the work of the whole party and the
whole army and the whole nation during his illness
and fought till his last breath."

* * *

We are saddened by the death of Mao Tse-tung.
Some photographs of Mao's life as a revolutionary
appear in the graphics section of this packet. In
the next packet we will have an article that will
look more at the contributions of Mao Tse-tung.

LNS

(See graphics.)

TIMBER INDUSTRY, ENVIRONMENTALISTS BATTLE OVER CONGRESSIONAL FORESTRY LEGISLATION

NEW YORK (LNS)--A vicious fight is now in progress on Capitol Hill as the congressional session's last few weeks slip away--a fight over the future of the country's national forests.

The timber industry, fourth largest industry in the U.S., is amply represented by hundreds of lobbyists from the National Forest Products Association, the American Plywood Association, the Western Woods Products Association etc., not to mention lobbyists from individual paper giants like Weyerhaeuser, Georgia Pacific, St. Regis and Scott.

Recent timber lobby reports admit to spending \$70,000 in the last three months (and probably more than a million in the last year) towards furthering their interests in Congress. Opposite this goliath stands the environmental lobby, a handful of staff-members from the Sierra Clubs, the Environmental Action Foundation, and others, ready to do battle.

The timber industry owns 67 million acres outright, on which it can do as it pleases. More than half of the national timber reserve is on small, relatively unproductive private wood lots owned by 4 million farmers and ranchers. The current debate is over the balance of the national forest lands which contain about half of the standing softwood used in building construction, plywood, and paper and paper products.

Three forestry practices crucial to the preservation of environmental balance and beauty, and the rational use of the country's natural resources are at issue. These practices, however, stand in the way of higher profits for the wood and wood products industry.

Sustained-Yield

The first is "sustained yield," which simply stated, says that no more trees can be cut down in a given period of time (usually 10 years) than are grown.

"That means that if the industry cuts 100 million board feet this year, a hundred years from now they'll still be cutting 100 million board feet. The yield will never go down," explains Brock Evans, who works with the Sierra Club in Washington, D.C. "This guarantees a stable supply, and also guarantees environmentalists that our forests won't be all logged off."

But, says Evans, the industry hates that policy and has been mounting a campaign against the Forest Service for 10 years to get rid of it. "They want to cut whatever the market will bear. If the market is up this year, cut 500 million board feet instead of 100 million; when the market is down, cut 20 million. But you know, the demand never goes down.

"We call it liquidation. The companies want to liquidate the forests quickly to make up for deficits they've caused by stripping their own land bare."

The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act has been in effect since 1960, but, writes Mark Fryberger in the Montana alternative newspaper *Borrowed Times*, it has been regularly abused.

"For example, the over-cutting of Montana's Bitterroot National Forest got into full swing in the 1960's. The timber industry pressured the Johnson Administration into increasing the allowable harvest in the national forests; and Nixon, in 1969...ordered allowable cut increased from 5.6 to 10.6 billion board feet nationally.

"This meant an increase from 25 to 50.3 million board feet annually in the Bitterroot Forest, an increase that far exceeds the sustained yield capacity of that forest."

"This policy of over-cutting," concluded Fryberger, "besides threatening the existence of a long term timber economy in the Bitterroot Forest, has cost the people of the Valley more than a million dollars just to repair damage from floods caused by the loss of watershed in the forests."

Marginal Land Use

Erosion in the Bitterroot Mountains illustrates the second point of contention between the timber industry and environmentalists--marginal land use.

Marginal land is mountain land, primarily in the West, where the slopes are steep, the soil poor, and the climate so arid and harsh that logging causes severe erosion and deforestation. Although there are large trees in the marginal lands of the West, such as the Bitterroots, they might have taken hundreds of years to grow.

"Industry wants the freedom to log on marginal lands without restrictions," explains Evans, "and they could give less of a damn if they grow back, because those big trees are worth a hell of a lot of money. They're like gold because the industry has stripped their own land so bare."

Currently some 20 million acres of land with big trees on it, classified marginal, is able to be logged. The Sierra Club and other environmental groups are fighting for two important restrictions: that the marginal lands not be logged where there is going to be irreversible soil damage, or where regrowth of trees within five years is impossible.

Clear-Cutting

A third forestry debate revolves around clear-cutting, a process in which all trees, young and old, are felled across a wide swath of forest, leaving an open strip of stumps. The timber industry claims that the resulting cleared strip is ideal for fast regrowth and good for game, but environmentalists disagree. Clear-cutting, they maintain, creates ideal conditions for erosion which in turn clogs streams and rivers with vital topsoil and nutrients without which new stands of trees cannot grow, and it destroys wildlife habitat. In addition, clear-cutting is ugly.

"Most people read the ad--'come to beautiful Oregon,'" says Evans, "but if you go off the main roads, you see that most of the state is all logged off."

"The Forest Service Organic Act of 1897 made it unlawful for the government to sell national forest timber that was not dead or dying, fully mature, or individually marked for felling. Armed with that precedent, environmentalists have won significant

court suits in the last year effectively prohibiting the practice in Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Alaska and Texas.

The court rulings affect eastern and western national forests differently. In the East, most of the trees are not yet mature since they were all cut down in the 1910's and 20's. The industry "selectively cut" eastern trees (singly or in small patches) until 1964, but after that they cut 20-year-old trees along side 70-year-old ones, and that is what the court order effectively halted.

In the West, where many more trees are mature, clear-cutting has been in effect as long as the industry has logged the forest, and the court order has not had an effect, except that now the Forest Service must individually mark trees rather than rely on aerial photographs and lines drawn on maps.

"We like to see them do this," said Evans, "because they might see eagle nests or bear dens that need to be protected. We've lost a hell of a lot of wildlife due to clear-cutting."

All of the proposed forestry legislation in the House and Senate would effectively overturn clear-cutting court decisions favorable to environmentalists. The industry has focused on Congress, says Evans, because "they thought they had more political muscle. They lose in the courts because the law is plainly with us. That's why they were afraid to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. They knew they'd lose."

"I've been in the Black Forest in Germany where I saw lots of clear-cutting, but...they used small equipment and they went in there with roads laid close to the land; they reforested right away. They cut the whole tree down, and didn't leave any waste on the ground. To do that kind of thing here, the industry would have to do a much more careful job and hire more people."

The timber industry threatens that curbs on its forestry practices will cause the price of wood and wood products to skyrocket as well as severely limit the annual yield. Environmentalists maintain, however, that trees are not an unlimited resource--as the industry should know from its quick devastation of its own lands--and must be protected by sound forestry planning.

As for the increased demand that the industry says will not be met, critics point to the need for the rational use of wood products. Between 1958-1970, for example, fresh food product packaging alone increased 38 per cent--a frivolous waste of our valuable resources.

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EVERYWOMAN'S DREAM -- A PINK CADILLAC?

NEW YORK (LNS)--"I try to give women things they want but normally wouldn't buy for themselves, like pink Cadillacs," Mary Kay Ash, head of the Mary Kay Cosmetics company told Business Week recently.

The pink Cadillacs, along with diamonds and minks, are the prizes she showers on saleswomen who do especially well at selling Mary Kay products to other women at home-demonstration "parties." Mary Kay Cosmetics netted \$5 million on \$35 million in revenues in 1975 and in August, fifty-seven women, each responsible for the sale of at least \$240,000 worth of cosmetics, were awarded their Caddies -- for one year, that is, Mary Kay will renew the lease only if the recipients' sales curves stay up.

Mary Kay also drives a pink Cadillac -- but hers has heart-shaped windows.

GAYS DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE LEAVENWORTH AGAINST CENSORSHIP

NEW YORK (LNS)--Gay activists from around the country demonstrated at the Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary in late August to protest against censorship of gay publications sent to prisoners.

"Inmates who had been locked up for decades in different prisons at different times had never seen anything like the demonstration. And they were glad. It's really hard to explain how much this meant to gay inmates here," wrote prisoner Calvin Keach in a letter to LNS.

The gay activists came north from the Kansas City Republican Convention on August 19 to demand that prison officials allow prisoners to receive gay publications through the mail.

Despite the apparent removal of official restrictions on gay material, warden Charles Benson told the Kansas City Times, "We're just not going to allow in any material that could provoke more assaults." He claimed that receiving gay literature would "identify an inmate to the rest of the prison population as preferring that form of sex (and) could place the inmate's life in jeopardy."

According to Keach, in February, 1976, newly appointed officials cut off gay books from coming into Leavenworth. In March they cut off gay newspapers and magazines that had been coming in for several years.

Keach found that gay periodicals were being returned to publishers without notification to inmates. Officials denied returning publications, and interfered with letters from publishers telling prisoners about returns.

On May 4, 1976, official rules were changed removing restrictions on pornography and removing all prior approval requirements. Keach and the protesters contend that the rule changes should specifically allow gay publications in.

The warden's most recent justification for excluding gay publications--that they would identify prisoners who received them as gay--contradicts previous reasonings.

"Many books were let in that were readily identifiable as homosexual books that treated homosexuality as an affliction, while at the same time they rejected more enlightened homosexual books," Keach writes.

Prisoners crowded the windows to watch and cheer the marching, chanting and singing demonstrators, according to Keach.

"The demonstration here was an unprecedented show of support for gay prisoners and their rights...Gays walked around here proud of the protesters and of themselves."

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(See graphics)

DO BANKS RUN HOSPITALS?

(Editor's note: The following article first appeared in Vital Signs, a new California newsmonthly from Health/PAC West. It has been edited by LNS. For more information about the paper, contact Health/PAC West at 558 Capp St., S.F., CA. 94110, (415) 282-3896.)

"As hospitals develop bigger and bigger mortgages, bankers have more to say....Hospitals will have to cut the cloth to fit the economic pattern. Some perfectly wonderful programs will go down the tubes. The quality of health care will suffer."

--Joseph Sloss, former president of Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco

"We have not gone in and told the hospital (St. Luke's) what to do. We have met on a regular basis with (the controller). All we've done is point out cash flow. We don't care what they do as long as they're able to meet their obligations."

--Ralph Peters, Wells Fargo bank officer

NEW YORK (Vital Signs/LNS)--Did Wells Fargo bank tell San Francisco's St. Luke's Hospital to close its clinic? Might the Bank of America or some other bank close the out-patient clinic of the hospital in your area? For all practical purposes, yes.

Banks wield enormous power over hospitals because the hospitals are heavily in debt. Charitable donations are no longer large enough to pay for hospital construction or even to purchase expensive equipment. So hospitals have turned to the banks and insurance companies for loans.

The consequence of bankers controlling social services has been shown most dramatically in the fiscal crisis of New York City. In pursuit of bank profits -- prompt repayment of loans with interest -- banks which have lent money to New York are insisting on the closing of schools, hospitals, fire stations and libraries. The same kind of cutbacks, though not yet so apparent, are affecting private hospitals around the country.

As hospitals are squeezed for money, the bankers and boards of trustees put economic considerations before health care needs. The bankers demand repayment of loans, regardless of consequences; and in order to do this, the trustees cut the less profitable services regardless of the need.

From this viewpoint, surgery rooms and X-ray departments are valuable since they produce money. Out-patient clinics are not valuable since they lose money. Free and part-pay clinics for the poor are the worst of all from the bankers' point of view.

The Banks' Stranglehold

The banks have three kinds of economic hold over the hospitals: 1) the multi-million dollar construction loan -- the hospital's biggest obligation to the bank and the step that gets the hospital into hot water; 2) the short-term loan required by a shortage of money caused by over-expansion and empty beds; and 3) the banks leasing of major equipment to the hospital.

In these transactions, the banks impose conditions: the hospital can't take out another loan without the bank's okay; it can't purchase or lease

expensive equipment without bank review, etc.

The final straw in hospital dependence on banks is the "locking in" of a hospital to one bank. Whereas years ago a hospital might have accounts (and loans) with several banks, today, in San Francisco for example, most hospitals have one primary bank. One trustee at San Francisco's Mt. Zion Hospital declared bluntly, "We're locked into Wells Fargo," and the administrator of St. Luke's Hospital said, "Wells Fargo is the bank of St. Luke's."

Bank of America required this kind of locking in as part of its major recent construction loan to St. Mary's, another San Francisco hospital which is now \$24 million in debt to the bank.

Often the economic relationship between the bank and the hospital is personified and solidified by a banker who sits on the hospital board of trustees. These people may help to bring about the locking in of the hospital to their bank. But once the loans are made, the banks' power comes less from whoever is on the board, and more from its economic leverage.

"Unprofitable" Health Care Gets The Axe

In San Francisco, St. Luke's Hospital is indebted to Wells Fargo for an \$8.7 million construction loan for an unneeded doctors' office building. As a result, the hospital is so short on cash that it has been borrowing more money on a short term basis. The St. Luke's outpatient clinic is used primarily by working poor people in the predominantly Latin community of San Francisco's Mission district, who are without insurance and unable to pay for private doctors. The clinic is subsidized by the hospital at the rate of about \$400,000 a year.

Wells Fargo and the hospital's trustees and administration, looking for a way to stop this "drain" on the hospital, planned to close the clinic. However, faced with community opposition to their plan, they cut the clinic adrift instead, making it a separate corporation. It is unlikely that the clinic will be able to survive in this way.

San Francisco's Mt. Zion Hospital, \$5 million in debt to Wells Fargo, is also cutting back on services, and as board member Peter Arnstein said, "Free and below cost clinic care will be the first to go."

When asked if the bank suggested closing the outpatient department, Arnstein explained: "The banks don't need to make direct suggestions. To get permanent financing hospitals need to show cash flow, and to show cash flow they need to cut free and part pay services and keep occupancy up. So they don't tell us what to do, but we know what to do if we want to get financing."

* * * *

What banks does your local hospital owe money to? To find out, try your County Assessor. Private non-profit hospitals are exempt from local property taxes, but they must file a Welfare Exemption Claim each year. Ask the County Assessor's office for the Welfare Exemption file of your hospital. It may take some determination -- the files are public records, but assessors are sometimes reluctant to make them available.

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NEW YORK PRISONERS STILL FIGHTING FOR CHANGES
5 YEARS AFTER HISTORIC ATTICA REBELLION

NEW YORK (LNS)--Over 5,000 prisoners, one quarter of New York state's entire prison population, joined in a series of strikes in three prisons in late August and early September to demand changes in the prison and judicial system. The strikes came on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Attica prisoners' rebellion, which was crushed by police on September 13, 1971 at a cost of 43 lives.

The series of recent strikes began at Attica on August 23. The prisoners' demands spoke of oppressive conditions there that were similar to those spotlighted in 1971. Then, just as the Attica prisoners agreed to return to work after the state met some of their demands, prisoners at Great Meadows and Green Haven went on strike.

These two strikes also lasted about a week. Green Haven inmates agreed to return to work after arranging a meeting with a member of the state legislature and after promises from state officials not to prevent a series of conferences to draw state legislators and community groups into discussing "problems of parole, prisons and criminal justice." The reasons for ending the Great Meadows strike are not known.

Prison authorities put a tight lid on news leaving from all three prisons. However, some information about the strikes at Attica and Green Haven has come from lawyers and previously authorized visitors.

One visitor to Attica said that prisoners plan to use work stoppages as their bargaining chip with state officials. They point out that millions of dollars of work for the state, such as the metal shops that produce much of the state's office furniture, come from their work in the prisons.

If changes are not brought about, "We reserve the right to strike again," says the Inmates United Committee at Green Haven. January appears as a possible time for more strikes involving prisons. That is when the state legislature will meet to decide on many of the demands made by the prisoners.

Prisoners' protests have also thrown the state corrections department into some turmoil. Following the strike, the chief of a state commission investigating prison conditions, Scott Christianson, was fired. Christianson reported in July that conditions at Attica prison were "just as bad, perhaps worse," than before the 1971 uprising. The chairman of the commission said that he had been fired for working in a "totally independent way."

"They don't want to improve conditions in the prisons," Christianson said after being fired. "They don't want anything done except to keep things quiet." He said his dismissal marked an ongoing purge of people brought into the commission by its interim chairman, Herman Schwartz.

A University of Buffalo law professor who represented some of the prisoners indicted in the 1971 Attica rebellion, Schwartz was judged by state prison officials to be too sympathetic to prisoners' demands and was also recently replaced.

Another of Schwartz's assistants, June Licence, resigned shortly after the recent Attica strike

ended. She had written a report criticizing the grievance procedures in the state's prisons.

And Algenor Castro, the public relations aide for the prison department, resigned after the strike as well. Castro cited the department's tight control of information and attempts to manipulate news coverage during the strike as his reasons for quitting.

Some Attica Cases Still Pending

Some indictments against prisoners stemming from the 1971 uprising are still to be settled, a member of Attica Now pointed out at a September 9 press conference in New York City on the fifth anniversary of the rebellion.

Attica Now, composed of former Attica prisoners and supporters, has been fighting the indictments against inmates.

"We will never forget" the case of Dacajeweah, a spokesperson said. Dacajeweah, a Native American at Attica, was convicted for the death of a prison guard during the uprising, and sentenced to a 20 year to life term. Also still pending is a murder indictment against Dalou Asahi, for allegedly killing another prisoner during the uprising.

Indictments against most of the 62 inmates charged in the 1971 rebellion were finally dismissed in the courts in early 1976, after the role of state officials and police during the rebellion, and the prosecution's subsequent illegal actions, were revealed in court.

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PENTAGON WANTS NEW NERVE GAS WEAPON

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Pentagon is seeking funds to develop a new nerve gas weapon that could usher in an era of "dazzling, unbelievable" chemical warfare, according to a scientist at the American Chemical Society meeting held in San Francisco in early September.

The device, known as a "binary weapon," would contain two or more relatively harmless chemicals which form a highly toxic nerve gas when the weapon is fired, said Dr. R.J. Rutman, a University of Pennsylvania biochemist.

"The binary weapon has been called the 'escalatory weapon par excellence,'" Rutman said. "The only effective response to it is a nuclear weapon or something more exotic." He added that replacing existing stocks of nerve gas canisters with binary weapons could make nerve gas more politically acceptable by removing the danger of storing and moving an already poisonous gas.

The weapon, Rutman said, might consist of an artillery shell loaded with one chemical and a canister filled with another chemical.

The impact of firing and heat generated from flight would mix the chemicals and convert them into nerve gas by the time the shell reached its destination.

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ITALIAN WOMEN IN THE HOME:
COOKING, CLEANING, CHILDCARE -- AND INDUSTRIAL LABOR

Editor's note. The following article is translated from the Italian feminist monthly, EFFE, and brings together interviews with women workers in the central region of Umbria. These women are hired by industries to do one phase of the production, such as embroidery, in their homes at wages far below the minimum, and with no benefits.

First reprinted by People's Translation Service, the interviews have been edited by LNS. For more information about PTS, write to them at 2054 University Avenue, Berkeley, CA. 94704.)

NEW YORK (PTS/LNS)--There are about one and a half million Italian household workers (about as many as there are mechanics), of whom 85% are women. It is generally believed that this sort of work disappears with the development of industry, but actually it has been on the increase in Italy and bit by bit has become a stable form of industrial organization in the country.

When work is decentralized, businesses manage to save from 35-50% of what it would cost them to make factory-produced goods, at the expense of the workers.

In the past ten years, the factory production which traditionally depended most on female labor, such as textiles and agriculture, has been in crisis and has resulted in shrinking employment opportunities for women in factories.

The woman who works at home tends to consider herself a housewife, and her work is something that is integrated into her domestic chores. Often her father or her husband looks askance at her going out, and prefers that she do work that can be done at home. Household workers have begun to organize, but so far the movement exists only on a regional level.

* * *

"Before I was married I worked as a substitute teacher in an elementary school. Then came the war and schools closed. The veterans came home. The first competitive exam (for teachers in state schools) was in '48. I tried out, but I had no luck; there were too many men looking for work. The second one was in '50, but I had just given birth, and I couldn't try out; then, in '52 I was pregnant with my second child, and in '54 she was too young to leave at home.

"I was living in Fossato, a small village near Perugia, and I would have had to take the train in to go to work. My husband was working for the railroad, and everyone knows that the salaries they pay are extremely low, even today. He told me not to worry, 'Forget it, we'll find some way to make ends meet.' But then the third child was born and we moved to Perugia. I started to do embroidery at home to earn a little money and at the same time be able to take care of the children."

* * *

"I was the youngest, the only girl in a family of six boys. My brothers had all learned a trade. I would have liked to go to Perugia to study, but my father was so jealous. Since early childhood I had gone to a boarding school run by nuns, because my mother had so much to do at home and I was happy

enough to stay there since the sisters had taught me so many little things.

"There were sixty of us girls sewing and embroidering for the Church or for some outfit. When I was about 14, a factory engaged the convent to embroider linen. We began to earn some money. They gave us 1200 lire (\$1.50) per sheet; and it took us up to two weeks to finish each one. We worked 8 hours a day and prayed alot. I stayed at the convent until I was 20, when I got married."

* * *

"I embroider 8 hours an day and in some seasons, up to 14. When my eyes start to hurt I bathe them and go back to work. I earn from 30-50,000 lire per month (presently about \$35-58 dollars). Maybe it seems silly to take on so much work for so little money, but even 500 lire are something -- are alot -- to me.

"A few years ago, we all found ourselves suddenly out of work. We decided to go and talk to the man who assigned our jobs and ask for some explanation. There were 32 of us women, but the day of the meeting there were only 5 of us because the others were afraid.

"Since then I've become the black sheep. I meet people on the street, they'd ask me 'what on earth came over you? I never would have expected such a thing from you.'"

* * *

"Two years ago I heard on television that a law had been passed for household workers. I spoke about it with an intermediate, but he told me that we couldn't really be defined as household workers -- because our work was...a hobby, he called it.

"For years, every time I have a bit of time off from the fields, I do some knitting for a company that's based, I think, in Florence. My husband can hardly see anymore. He used to work on a highway but some tar got into his eyes and he's had 8 unsuccessful operations. Now he works as a shepherd, but if it rains the sheep aren't brought to pasture and he doesn't get paid.

"So this knitting is far from a hobby for me! We've never attempted to rebel, to ask for more money; there's always someone else whose need is so great that she's willing to work for even less.

* * *

"We women from Waimer are the only ones in Umbria to have organized our own union. At first there were only 5 or 6 of us determined to change the situation. We got in contact with the CGIL (Italian General Confederation of Labor, Italy's largest union, in which the Communist Party is predominant.) We understood that only a great many women united together would be capable of changing something.

When other women who worked for Waimer went to deliver shoes, we stopped them and talked to them. A lot were afraid. Finally, 90 women signed up for the union. We were all very busy and couldn't leave our homes so it was decided that I would be the delegate to most of the meetings. Our husbands were almost all in favor of our struggle, but they were a bit wary. Sometimes they got fed up because

we were out somewhere and dinner was cold.

"Men don't understand some things, or they don't think about them. They bring home the pay, but we're the ones who know what to spend it on. They think they work harder than us, but it's not true; we make shoes for 8-10 hours a day--it's heavy, 'men's work,' we've all got callouses on our hands--and then there's the laundry, the dinner, the house, the kids.

"Work has made old ladies of us, we're less cheerful, less open, less modern, less brilliant than our husbands, but we don't even have the time to read a newspaper or watch TV. Even when my husband's friends come around in the evening, I'd like to stay and listen to them talk, but I haven't the time. Men are at home less, and have more opportunity to keep up with things.

"By organizing a union, we have been able to obtain a bit more money for each pair of shoes; the men who hand out the work don't treat us so badly anymore, and we're reimbursed for all our contributions. It's really beautiful to be able to talk things over with each other, to feel we're not so isolated and left out. If we have a problem we know who to turn to. Before we just had to keep our mouths shut.

"I'd like to be able to get out and look for different work, but it's impossible to get hired by a factory. As soon as I was married, I had to go to take care of my mother-in-law, who was very old; then I had my first daughter, and then my second. If I'd worked, I would have had to find a housekeeper; but it would have cost me everything I'd earned.

"Now they won't take me because I'm too old. My kids have all grown up and are never at home and I feel very much alone. Factory workers have it better than we do, they're respected, they're out where the action is. Not us; we work secretly, we're all alone, alienated, looked down on."

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MULTINATIONAL CORPS. RUNNING TO SECURITY FIRMS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- U.S. multinational corporations are running to private security firms to seek protection for their business executives from indigenous revolutionary movements.

"Terrorism and terrorist threat have become a very central and primary concern for corporations" and others in the security field, says O. Parry Norton, the executive director of the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS). The ASIS held a national seminar for security directors in Boston in early September and is planning a similar one in London for October.

An official for the Burns International Detective Agency said that requests for executive protection have doubled in the past year. And Burns' main competitor, Pinkerton's, Inc., announced in August a "new security service for corporate executives of American companies serving overseas." The U.S. State Department is also responding to multinational corporate pleas for help with new programs and advisory services and is working with private organizations such as the ASIS.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC TO PAY \$3 MILLION TOWARD RIDDING THE HUDSON RIVER OF PCB

NEW YORK (LNS)--In a landmark settlement September 7, General Electric agreed to pay \$3 million toward ridding the Hudson River of the highly toxic PCB's that it has dumped there for over 25 years. The company will also pay another million dollars toward research into toxic chemicals.

Under the agreement, the State of New York will match GE's \$3 million with its own funds to eliminate PCB's from the river, which is reported to contain about 500,000 pounds of the highly toxic substance.

While "important as the largest voluntary settlement that any corporation has ever made" in such a case, "We're disappointed," said Blake Manearly of Environmental Action, a Washington-based public interest group.

"They're getting off with paying only about one third of the prospective cost of cleaning it up."

Fishing was banned in the Hudson last spring when large amounts of PBC (polychlorinated biphenyl) was found in the river's fish. The chemical is linked to diseases ranging from skin irritations to cancer.

Longer-lasting than even DDT, PCB's do not dissolve in water. Humans can ingest the chemical through food, inhalation or skin absorption, and it is stored in the body's fatty tissues. PCB is widespread in the environment in such familiar products as soap, paint, printing ink, office supplies, electrical insulation, lubricants, paper coatings, and adhesives.

PCB is truly a global contaminant," noted Dr. Gilman Veith of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. "Based on available data, it seems safe to conclude that PCB is present in every species of wildlife on the earth."

In addition to the Hudson, the deadly chemical has been found in dangerous levels in Lake Michigan, and the upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. And an end to commercial fishing in the Coosa River in Georgia was ordered September 7 because the fish caught there were found to contain levels of PCB's up to 25 times the rate judged to be safe.

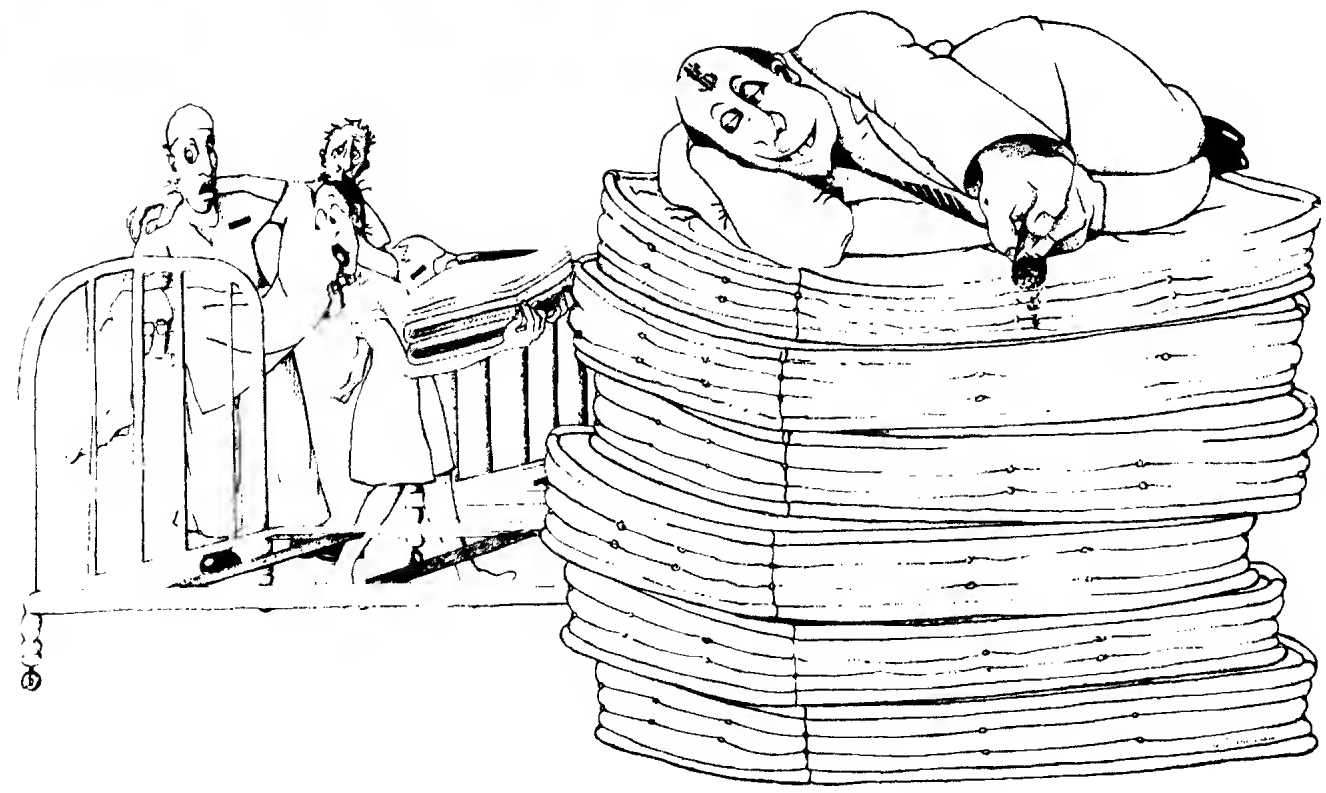
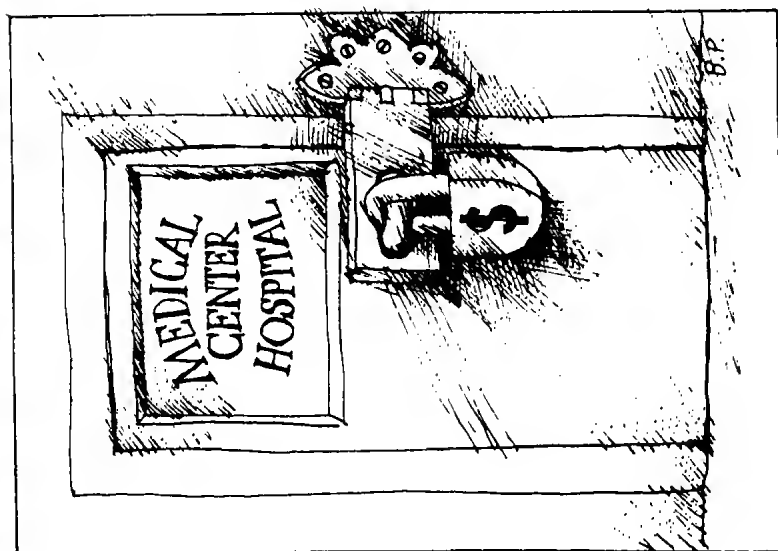
In one area in Michigan, the milk of nursing women was found to contain the chemical, which has been linked to reduced conception and high infant mortality in birds and animals. Many have become ill from exposure to the chemical. In Japan, an outbreak of a disease caused by a PCB contamination of rice oil used in cooking infected thousands of people in three southern provinces.

The Toxic Substances Control Act currently before Congress contains an amendment which would phase out the use of PCB's within two and a half years--except in cases where no substitutes for the chemical can be found and it is used in a "closed-loop" system where it wouldn't be a threat to the environment.

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...and "the injustices
and" comma
"the exploitation
in the Third
World"
full stop...



TOP RIGHT CREDIT: Claudius/CCPD
NETWORK LETTER/LNS

TOP LEFT: Clear-cut forest.

Goes with article on page 1.

Credit: Dave Van de Mark/ENVIRONMENTAL
ACTION/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Financial control of
hospitals.

Goes with article on page 3.

Credit: Bill Plympton/HEALTH PAC
BULLETIN/LNS

BOTTOM: Financial control of health facilities.

Goes with article on page 3.

Credit: BULLETIN POPULAIRE/LNS



Mao Tse-tung
1893-1976



TOP RIGHT: Chairman Mao Tse-tung, taken
in February, 1958. Photo by Chi Kuan-shan.

CREDIT: HSIHUA/LNS

TOP LEFT: Mao sometime in the 1930's,
probably in Yen-an.

CREDIT: LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Chairman Mao
greeting people on the Tienanmen
Rostrum in Peking during the Great
Proletarian Cultural Revolution. To
Mao's left in the white shirt is Chou
En-lai. China's Premier until his
death in 1976.

CREDIT: HSIHUA/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Chairman Mao and the people.

CREDIT: Hans-Georg Rauch/ED MASSE/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Chairman Mao chatting with
commune members of poor peasant origin
in his native village Shaoshan, Hunan
Province, 1959.

CREDIT: HSIHUA/LNS